## **Bradyarrhythmias Practice Guidelines**

**Definition:** A disturbance in heart rhythm that decreases heart rate to < 60. (2<sup>nd</sup> degree and 3<sup>rd</sup> degree HB, pacer malfunction, Sick Sinus Syndrome, symptomatic bradycardia)

Goal: Maintain optimal cardiac output, renal perfusion, and neurologic function.

Clinical	Assessment and Monitoring	Interventions	Documentation
Presentation			
Physical	<ol> <li>Continuous cardiac monitoring</li> <li>Presence of hypotension</li> </ol>	12 lead EKG	Vital signs q 15min until intervention then q 1hr when
exam	3. Mental status changes, decrease LOC, restlessness, confusion	Obtain ABG to r/o acidosis	stable
	<ul><li>4. Urine output q 2hr</li><li>5. Respiratory effort and O2</li></ul>	Maintain urine output > 30cc/hr	Cardiac rate and rhythm
	requirement 6. Presence of pacer/AICD	Defibrillator at Bedside	Neuro assessment q4h and prn
	7. History of cardiac transplant	Atropine at Bedside, Isuprel if history of cardiac transplant	Respiratory effort and O2 therapy q 4hr and prn
	8. Skin color, temperature, and appearance		Urine output q 1hr Skin assessment q 4hr
Lab values	Monitor electrolytes daily and prn Monitor ABG prn in presence of acidosis	Replace and/or treat electrolyte abnormalities Correct acidosis	Trend pre and post treatment
Medications	Presence of hypotension	Administer vasoactive medication to maintain MAP> 60 per MD order, via central access	Pt response and vital signs q 15min while titrating and q1hr when stable Site of access and patency
	Atropine	Administer with symptomatic bradycardia per MD order	Pt response and HR

	Isuprel	Administer with symptomatic bradycardia, if post cardiac transplant per MD order	Pt response and HR
Devices	Transcutaneous/ transvenous pacer	Prepare for set-up and insertion  Verify pulse presence after initiation of therapy  Correct acidosis	Settings q 1hr and with changes.